

YEFREMOVA, G.D.; PRYANIKOVA, R.O.

Equilibrium liquid - liquid in the system acetic acid - water -
butane. Khim. prom. no.8: 564-566 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Acetic acid) (Butane) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

YEFREMOVA, G.D.; KOROLEVA, R.O. (Moskva)

Solid - liquid - gas equilibrium in the system melamine - ammonia -
carbon dioxide. Zhur. fiz. khim. 35 no. 4:821-824 Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti.
(Melamine) (Ammonia) (Carbon dioxide)

YEFREMOVA, G.D.; LEONT'YEVA, G.G.

Compressibility of mixtures of ammonia and carbon dioxide,
and the equilibrium of reactions involved in urea
synthesis. Khim.prom. no.10:742-747 Q.'62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Urea) (Carbon dioxide) (Ammonia)

YEFREMOVA, G.D.; SHCHERBAKOV, V.I.; FRYANIKOVA, R.O.

Phase and volume ratios in the system hexamethylenediamine -
ammonia. Khim. prom. no.6:433-436 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Hexanediamine) (Ammonia)
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

KRICHEVSKIY, I.R.; YEFREMOVA, G.D.; PRYANIKOVA, R.O.; SEREBRYAKOVA, A.V.

Possible appearance of critical phenomena in three coexisting phases
of a three-component system. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 9 no.5:481-486 My '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut
azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza, Moskva.

YEFREMOVA, G.D.; LEONT'YEVA, G.G.

Solubility of nitrocyclohexane in aqueous solutions of nitric
acid and nitrates. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.7:2090-2093 J1 '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

(Cyclohexane) (Solubility) (Nitric acid)

KRICHEVSKIY, I.R.; YEFREMOVA, G.D.; PRYANIKOVA, R.O.; SEREBRYAKOVA, A.V.

On a possible case of critical phenomena. Zhur.fiz.khim. 37
no.8:1924-1925 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov
organicheskogo sinteza.
(Critical point) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

YEFREMOVA, G.D.; SOKOLOVA, Ye.S.

Method for determining the solubility of liquid in gases at high pressures and temperatures. Zhur. fiz. khim. 37 no.11: 2612-2614 N'63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti.

YEFREMOVA, G.D.; SEREBRYAKOVA, A.V.

Determination of the heat of melting of hexamethylenediamine.
Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no. 3:1028-1029 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:6)

YEFREMOVA, G.D.; PRYANIKOVA, R.O. (Moskva)

Phase and volume relations in the system adiponitrile - ammonia.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.3:686-691 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut azotov promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo
sinteza.

YEFREMOVA, E.S.; FRYANIKOVA, R.O.

Phase and volume correlations in the system adipodinitrile --
hexamethylenediamine - ammonia. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.8:
1938-1943 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy
institut azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo
sinteza.

YEFREMOVA, G.I.

Mutagenic effect of vanillin and some of its derivatives. Dokl.
AN SSSR 146 no.2:456-459 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
V.N. Sukachevym.
(Variation (Biology)) (Vanillin)

YEFREMOVA, G.I.; ROZANTSEV, E.G.

Mutagenic activity of free radicals of the piperidine series.
Genetika no.2:63-66 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:10)

I. Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences of the
U.S.S.R., Moscow.

PAFFENGOL'TS, Konstantin Nikolayevich. Prinsipali uchastiya: GAMKRELIDZE,
P.D.; YEFREMOVA, G.M.; MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, K.V.; BODZYANKO, G.H.;
SAPRONOVA, I.N.; ARAKELYAN, R.A., otv.red.; SHTIBEN, R.A.,
red.izd-va; MINASYAN, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Outline geology of the Caucasus] Geologicheskii ocherk Kavkaza.
Sost. P.D.Gamkrelidze i dr. Erevan, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Armienskoï
SSR, 1959. 505 p. (MIRA 12:8)

(Caucasus--Geology)

ZYKOVA, A.S., SCHASTNYI, V.A., YEFREMOVA, G.P.

Determination of natural radioactive aerosols in the atmosphere.
Gig. i san. 23 no.10:62-64 0 '58 (MIRA 11:11)

(AIR,

natural radioactive aerosols, determ. (Rus))

(RADIOACTIVITY,

natural radioactive aerosols in air, determ. (Rus))

AUTHORS: Yefremova, G. D., Kovpakova R. P. SOV/16-52-6-7/46
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
TITLE: Phase Equilibria in Systems Containing ethylene and Tetra-
chloroalkanes (Fazovyve ravnovesiya v sistemakh, soder-
zhashchikh etilen i tetrahaloralkany)
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol. 32, Nr 6, pp.1231-1240
(USSR)
ABSTRACT: The above mentioned systems can be used as a means to study
the dependence of the shifting of the phase equilibrium on
the length of the carbon chain of tetrachloroalkanes. The
systems ethylene-tetrachloropropane, ethylene-tetrachloro-
pentane, ethylene-tetrachloroheptane and ethylene-tetrachloro-
nonane were investigated at temperatures of from 0,2 to 100°.
The results are given graphically. It may be seen that the
solubility of ethylene in tetrachloropropane increases sharp-
ly with the pressure. Critical phenomena must exist even at
100° and at a pressure of from 150-160 atmospheres excess
pressure. A three-phase equilibrium was found in the pressure
range of from 41 to 45 atmospheres excess pressure, because
the ethylene contained 2,5 % of admixtures. At higher pressure

Card 1/3

SOV/ 76-32-6-7/46

Phase Equilibria in Systems Containing Ethylene and Tetrachloroalkanes

critical phenomena were observed between two liquid phases. Critical phenomena between the liquid and the gaseous phase were found in the system ethylene-tetrachloroheptane at a pressure of 116 atmospheres excess pressure. The diagrams of the phase equilibria of the systems ethylene-tetrachloroheptane and ethylene-tetrachlorononane have the same character as that of ethylene-tetrachloropentane. A triple point, liquid-liquid-gas, was found to exist at $0,2^{\circ}\text{C}$. In the system with tetrachloroheptane the transition from the triple point to a two-phase system at a temperature rise was investigated. It was observed that a triple point also exists at temperatures above the critical temperature of ethylene ($9,9^{\circ}\text{C}$). The diagrams pertinent to the various investigations are given. Finally, the authors thank Professor I. R. Krichevskiy for his advice. There are 15 figures, 4 tables, and 10 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: February 3, 1957

Card 2/3

SOV/ 76-52-6-7/46
Phase Equilibria in Systems Containing Ethylenes and Tetrachloroalkanes

1. Ethylenes--Phase studies
2. Ethylenes--Solubility
3. Carbon tetrachloride
- Phase studies
4. Chemical equilibrium

Card 3/3

Yefremov G. P.

RUSSIAN BOOK EXAMINATION 807/3849

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Collection of Radiochemical and Biological Methods) Moscow, 1959, 499 p. Extra 415 Infrared, 5,000 copies printed.

Mo. (Title page): S. G. Gurev, E. G. Kopylov, A. B. Kuryl, E. Yu. Tarasov, T. I. Zhuravskaya; Ed. (Inside book): V. I. Zaslavskiy, Tech. Ed. A. I. Zaslavskiy.

REMARK: This collection of articles is intended for physicians, radiologists and public health doctors, chemists and other specialists working in radioactive chemistry.

COMMENT: This work reviews the following subjects: (1) principles of organizing radiation and dosimetry control in institutions where work is carried on with radioactive substances; (2) radiochemical and chemical methods for determining (1) the actual radioactivity in samples of air, water, soil and foodstuffs; (2) the final methods of measuring contamination of the air by radionuclides and aerosols; and methods for determining the level of contamination of working surfaces, clothes and leather containers; (3) methods of measuring external doses of α - and gamma-radiation, and methods of internal dosimetric monitoring; (4) Absolute and relative methods of measuring the activity of solid and liquid radioactive sources. There are four appendices dealing with methods of calculating the total dosage from sources of ionizing radiation, units of activity, and doses from natural (background) radioactivity in the selection of foodstuffs; Secondary regulations observed during the preparation, storage, and handling of radionuclides; Secondary regulations observed during the preparation, storage, and handling of radionuclides; The table shows that the F. B. Stiller and P. J. Balthus, references are given at the end of each chapter.

Ch. III. Radiochemical Methods of Determining Radioactive Substances

1. Preparation of samples of radioactive contaminated air	51
2. Preparation of samples of radioactive contaminated water	51
3. Preparation of samples of radioactive contaminated soil	51
4. and benthic deposits: Radiochemical analysis (Ye. M. Bolynova)	53
5. Determination of radioactive cesium and barium (Ye. I. Strizhn)	57
6. Determination of radioactive cesium (Ye. M. Bolynova)	62
7. Separation and determination of radioactive cesium in drainage waters (Ye. M. Bolynova and Ye. A. Strizhn)	65
8. Determination of the total radiation of radioactive fission products (Ye. M. Bolynova)	66
9. Determination of radioactive cesium (Ye. M. Bolynova)	70
10. Determination of radioactive cesium and of radioactive barium of the lanthanum group in drainage waters (Ye. M. Bolynova and Ye. A. Strizhn)	72
11. Determination of radioactive cesium (Ye. M. Bolynova)	78
12. Separation and determination of radioactive cesium in drainage waters (Ye. M. Bolynova)	80
13. Separation and determination of radioactive cesium in drainage waters (Ye. M. Bolynova and Ye. A. Strizhn)	81
14. Determination of radioactive iodine in water (Ye. M. Bolynova)	85
15. Determination of radioactive iodine in drainage waters (Ye. M. Bolynova and Ye. A. Strizhn)	86
16. Determination of polonium (Ye. M. Bolynova)	87
17. Determination of polonium (Ye. M. Bolynova)	91
18. Determination of polonium (Ye. M. Bolynova)	95

Recommended Literature

Ch. IV. Radiochemical and Chemical Methods of Determining Certain Radioactive Elements in the Air

Introduction (Ye. S. Bykhovskiy and Ye. M. Tarasov)

1. Radiochemical methods of determining certain radioactive elements in the air (Ye. S. Bykhovskiy and Ye. M. Tarasov)
2. Radiochemical methods of determining certain radioactive elements in the air (Ye. S. Bykhovskiy and Ye. M. Tarasov)
3. Determination of radioactive cesium (Ye. M. Bolynova)
4. Determination of barium in the air (Ye. M. Bolynova)
5. Determination of radium in the presence of other active products (Ye. M. Bolynova and Ye. M. Korotkiy, with the participation of Ye. M. Yefremov)
6. Determination of polonium (Ye. M. Bolynova and Ye. M. Korotkiy)
7. Determination of radioactive iodine in the air (Ye. M. Bolynova)

Recommended Literature

98	98
99	99
118	118
119	119
139	139
142	142
145	145
151	151
153	153

I, 05030-67 FMT (H) GD

ACC NR: AT6031233

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0001/0015

AUTHOR: Zykova, A. S. ; Yartsev, Ye. I. ; Yefremova, G. P. ; Rublevskiy, V. P. ; Telushkina, Ye. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: Data on the relationship between the amount of strontium-90 and cesium-137 in the surrounding environment and the human organism

SOURCE: USSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii. Doklady, 1965. Nekotoryye dannyye o zavistimosti mezhdru sodержaniyem strontsiya-90 i tseziyz-137 v okruzhayushchey srede i organizme lyudey, 1-15

TOPIC TAGS: strontium, cesium, strontium 90, cesium 137, atmospheric strontium, fallout strontium, atmospheric cesium, human skeleton strontium accumulation, human skeleton cesium accumulation

ABSTRACT: Data are presented on the concentration of strontium-90 and cesium-137 in the atmosphere, in fallout, and in milk, and of strontium-90 in the human skeletal system. The data are based on long-term observations made between 1958-1964. The concentration of strontium-90 and cesium-137

Card 1/2

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ACC NR: AT6031233

between 1962—1964 was $n.10^{-17}$ cu/1. The mean ratio between these two isotopes was 1.4. The density of strontium-90 fallout between 1958 and 1964 fluctuated between 0.8—7.8 m_{cu}/km²/ year, and that of cesium-137 between 1.3—14.6 m_{cu}/km²/ year. The mean ratio between the two elements was 1.5. The greatest amount of cesium-137 and strontium-90 in the atmosphere and in fallout was in 1963. The greatest amount of milk contamination was also in 1963; 174 pcu/1 of cesium-137 and 26.6 pcu/1 of strontium-90. An analysis of bone tissue showed that the greatest concentration of strontium-90 was in children between the ages of 0—1 years, amounting to 5.9 pcu/g Ca in 1964. Annual averages showed a direct relationship between the concentration of cesium-137 and strontium-90 in the atmosphere and in fallout. The correlation between the amount of strontium-90 in milk in pcu/1 and the density of strontium-90 in fallout in m_{cu}/km² was 4. A preliminary analysis of the ratio between the amount of strontium-90 in the bone tissue of children in the 0—1 age group, in pcu/g Ca, and the amount of strontium-90 in milk, in pcu/g Ca, showed a value of 0.2. If nuclear tests are not resumed, the density of strontium-90 fallout in 1966 will probably be 1—1.5 m_{cu}/km², and its concentration in milk will be 10—12 pcu/1. Orig. art. has: 5 tables and 8 figures. [Authors' abstract]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 007/

Card 2/2 *pla*

YEFREMOVA, K. A.

USSR/Minerals
Flotation
Pyrites

Mar 1948

"Selective Protective Action of Thiocyanates during Flotation of Pyrite and Arsenopyrite," I. N. Plaksin, A. I. Sinel'nikova, K. A. Efremova, Mining Inst, Acad Sci USSR, 2½ pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR: Nova Ser" Vol LIX, No 8

Describes experiments showing that diluted rodanide produces protective action on pyrite, but that copper ions must be added to arsenopyrite to obtain same result.

PA47152

YEFREMOVA, K. A.

USSR/Metallurgy - Iron, Diffusion

Mar 53

"Frontal Diffusion in Commercial Iron," V. I. Arkharov, K. A. Yefremova, S. I. Ivanovskaya, A. K. Shtol'ts, B. A. Yunikov; Inst of the Phys of Metals, Ural Affil, Acad Sci USSR

DAN SSSR, Vol 89, No 2, pp 269-270

Studies diffusion of number of elements, such as Ni, Pd, Cu, Cr, into Fe and effect of admixts on diffusion rate. In case of Cr and Al, diffusion zone is uniform in width and has even front line. But in diffusion of Ni, Pd, and Cu, front of diffusion zone has protuberances, showing tendency

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of element to prefer diffusion along intercryst boundaries. This tendency is shown to lesser extent when Fe has small contents of Ti, Nb, Mo and B. Diffusion of Ag in alloy of Fe with Pd is also discussed. Several photomicrographs are given. Presented by Acad I. P. Bardin 12 Jan 53

ARKHAROV, V.I.; YEFREMOVA, K.A.; IVANOVSKAYA, S.I.; SHTOL'TS, A.K.;
YUNIKOV, B.A.

Shape of the diffusion front in the diffusion of nickel and other
elements in iron and on the effect of small quantities of dissolved
admixture on this pattern. Trudy Inst. fiz. met. no.16:56-61 '55.
(Crystallography) (Metallography) (MLRA 9:2)

УКР-ИТЕЛ-В-А/К.П.

Category: USSR/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of inorganic substances. G-2

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 30989

Author : Yarosh N. A., Skorniyakov G. P., Yefremova K. A.
Inst : not given
Title : Spectroscopic Determination of Indium in Samples with Iron Base

Orig Pub: Zavod. laboratoriya, 1956, 22, No 11, 1314-1315

Abstract: Into a carbon electrode provided with an opening 3 mm in diameter and 5 mm deep is placed a mixture of 20 mg of the sample and 10 mg NaCl. The spectrum is excited in the arc discharge of direct current and is photographed on the large KS-55 glass spectrograph. "Iso-ortho" plates, having a sensitivity of 45 GOST units, are used. Current intensity 5a, exposure 3 minutes, analytical line In 4511.3 A. Calibration graphs are plotted in $\Delta S, \lg C$ coordinates, for which purpose the background in the vicinity of the lines is photometered. The slit is illuminated by means of a

Card : 1/2 -24-

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001962420005-2
Category: USSR/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of inorganic substances G-2

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 30989

Author : Yarosh N.A., Skorniyakov G. P., Yefremova K.A.

3-lens system with a 1.2 mm diaphragm. Lowest determinable concentration of In is 0.0025%. Analysis with Cu-electrodes at minimum concentration of 0.0005% is possible.

Card : 2/2 -25-

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SOV/126-7-3-14/44

AUTHORS: Skornyakov, G. P. and Yefremova, K. A.

TITLE: Temporary Changes in the Coefficient of Light Reflection of Mechanically Polished Metals (Vremennyye izmeneniya koeffitsiyenta otrazheniya sveta mekhanicheski polirovannykh metallov)

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, Vol 7, Nr 3, pp 395-399 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This report gives data on temporary changes in the reflectivity of the mechanically polished metals Fe, Ni, Co and Cu. The coefficient of light reflection and the angle of rotation of the polarization plane in the magnetic optical Kerr effect have been chosen as the optical parameters to be measured. ~~Electrographic observations and~~ microhardness tests were carried out for detecting temporary changes in the structure of the surface layer. Measurement of the absolute coefficient of reflectivity of the metals was carried out by a method described in Ref.5, using a photoelectric method for registering the light intensity. Nickel specimens were made from electrolytic metal which was re-melted

Card 1/5

4

67718

SOV/126-7-3-14/44

Temporary Changes in the Coefficient of Light Reflection of Mechanically Polished Metals

in a vacuum furnace. Cobalt specimens were cut out from plates of electrolytic cobalt in the original state. Copper specimens were made from electrolytic bars. From each metal two specimens, 25 x 20 x 2.5 mm, were made. Fe, Ni and Co specimens were annealed in vacuum at 1000°C for 1.5 hours and subsequently slowly furnace cooled. No heat treatment was applied to Cu specimens. The specimens were ground by hand on glass with GOI paste (10 μ). Polishing was carried out also by hand on a clothwheel with a thin layer of GOI paste and benzene. The polished specimens were washed with alcohol and immediately placed in a measuring machine. Nickel specimens were given an electrolytic polish as well as mechanical polishing. The tests showed that the coefficient of light reflectivity R changes noticeably only for copper. In the course of 24 hours the value of R dropped by 1 - 1.5%, the greatest change having taken place in the course of the first 2 or 3 hours after polishing. The coefficients of light reflectivity for Ni, Co and Fe remained constant within the limits of experimental error. Further similar observations were carried out with a green light filter, and the

Card 2/5

67718
SOV/126-7-3-14/44**Temporary Changes in the Coefficient of Light Reflection of Mechanically Polished Metals**

duration of the experiments was extended up to 5 - 7 days (see Fig.1). In the last experiments electronograms were taken of all specimens after mechanical polishing and at the end of the tests. In the electronograms obtained immediately after polishing (see Figs.2 and 3) two diffusion haloes are visible, which are associated with a mechanically deformed surface having a Beilby layer structure (Ref.6). The nature of the diffraction picture finally (7 days after polishing) changed only for Cu: the haloes disappeared and diffraction rings, which are usually characteristic of a polycrystalline structure, appeared (see Fig.4). The diffraction pictures for specimens of Ni (Fig.5), Co and Fe remained practically unaltered. Experiments were also carried out on Ni specimens on the gradual removal, by electro-polishing, of the layer formed in mechanical polishing, and on the measurement of R in the separate stages of electro-polishing. The result of these experiments is shown in Fig.6. Microhardness tests were carried out within a time of 17 hours on Ni specimens

Card 3/5 which had been mechanically polished. It was found that the

4

67718

SOV/126-7-3-14/44

Temporary Changes in the Coefficient of Light Reflection of Mechanically Polished Metals

microhardness of mechanically polished Ni remains constant within the limits of experimental error in the above time interval. Sokolov (Ref.9) has expressed the assumption that the condition of the mirror surface must exert an influence on the extent of rotation in the Kerr effect. In connection with this the authors carried out measurement of the angle of rotation of the polarization plane for mechanically polished and electro-polished Ni. In the mechanical polishing the direction of polishing in relation to the polarization plane of the incident light was also changed. The specimen in the shape of plates was placed between the poles of an electromagnet. A mercury lamp with a dark blue light filter served as the source of light. The position of the polarization plane of the light was determined with the help of a half-shaded polarization apparatus with an accuracy of up to $\pm 0.02^\circ$. A two-fold effect was observed when the direction of the magnetic field was reversed. Experiment showed that there is no difference in the angle of rotation between mechanically polished and electro-polished surfaces.

Card 4/5

67718

SOV/126-7-3-14/44

Temporary Changes in the Coefficient of Light Reflection of Mechanically Polished Metals

There are 6 figures, 1 table and 10 references, of which 4 are Soviet, 5 English and 1 Japanese.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki metallov, AN SSSR (Institute of Physics of Metals, Ac. Sc., USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 24, 1957

4

Card 5/5

5(2)

AUTHORS:

Yefremova, K. M., Ippolitova, Ye. A., SOV/20-124-5-26/62
Simanov, Yu. P., Spitsyn, Vikt. I., Academician

TITLE:

An Investigation of the Composition of the Uranates of Alkali Elements Produced by a Dry Procedure (Issledovaniye sostava uranatov shchelochnykh elementov, poluchayemykh sukhim putem)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 5, pp 1057-1060 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The interaction of uranium oxides or uranium salts with oxides and salts of alkali metals at high temperatures results in the formation of monouranates of alkali metals, moreover, of diuranates of Li, Na, and K; finally, $\text{Na}_2\text{U}_3\text{O}_{10}$ and $\text{K}_2\text{U}_6\text{O}_{19} \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ can be produced from uranyl sulphate with NaCl and KCl (Refs 1-3). There are no exhaustive statements in literature as to what uranates of each alkali metal are formed in this case. The statements made by W. H. Zachariassen (Zachariassen, Ref 5) on hexagonal and pseudohexagonal layers in the Li-, Na-, and K-monouranates are inconsistent with statements made by other research workers (Ref 7). This divergence may be due to polymorphous modifications. The authors

Card 1/3

An Investigation of the Composition of the Uranates
of Alkali Elements Produced by a Dry Procedure

SOV/20-124-5-26/62

investigated the conditions for the recovery of said uranates, which are formed when UO_3 and U_3O_8 are heated in air with the carbonates of corresponding elements, and the composition of said uranates (by thermal and X-ray phase analysis). The components were used in amounts corresponding to the formation of uranates with various $MeIO_3$ and UO_3 ratios. After discussing the resulting uranates of several alkali metals, the authors state that the indications given in the literature (Ref 1) on the behavior of the uranates at high temperature do not convey a proper impression of their thermal stability. Table 1 shows the results obtained by heating monouranates between 700 and 1,100° in intervals of 100°. It was found that lithium monouranate is thermally stable and does not decompose within 60 hours at 1,300°. On the other hand, Na-, K-, and Rb-uranates decompose at 1,200-1,300°, forming diuranates; Cs_2UO_4 decomposes at 1,200° within 6 hours. Thus, the stability of the monouranates decreases from Li_2UO_4 to Cs_2UO_4 . This is consistent with the increase in the cation defor-

Card 2/3

An Investigation of the Composition of the Uranates
of Alkali Elements Produced by a Dry Procedure

SOV/20-124-5-26/62

mability and with the volatility of the oxides (Ref 10) in this series. Diuranates of Na and K are perfectly stable at $1,300^{\circ}$; Rb-diuranate varies its structure when calcined for 30 hours at $1,200^{\circ}$ to form either a new modification or to undergo partial decomposition. Cs-diuranate is decomposed at $1,200^{\circ}$. K-triuranate is decomposed at $1,100-1,200^{\circ}$ to form $K_2U_2O_7$ and U_3O_8 . The reaction is reversible in the case of slow cooling and heating on the air to $800-900^{\circ}$. Rb-tetrauranate has the highest stability of all polyuranates produced. The hexauranates of the alkali metals are less stable than other polyuranates. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 10 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: November 6, 1958

Card 3/3

S/081/62/000/010/016/085
B138/B101

AUTHORS: Yefremova, K. M., Ippolitova, Ye. A., Simanov, Yu. P.

TITLE: Investigation of the composition of potassium uranates obtained by the dry method

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 10, 1962, 92, abstract 10V14 (Sb. "Issled. v obl. khimii urana". M., Mosk. un-t, 1961, 37 - 43)

TEXT: Using the method of thermal and X-ray phase analysis, a study has been made of the composition of the products formed when K_2CO_3 is heated with UO_3 or U_3O_8 , taken in various different ratios. In all cases it was found that, independently of the composition of the initial mixture of K_2CO_3 with the U oxide, the di-uranate of potassium is first formed; then, depending on whether the K_2CO_3 or the U oxide is in excess, it changes to the ortho-, mono- or tri-uranate of potassium. Where there is interaction between the $K_2U_3O_{10}$ and U_3O_8 the tetra- and hexa-uranates are obtained in

Card 1/2

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Investigation of the composition of ...

S/081/62/000/010/016/085
B138/B101

corresponding ratios. The powder pattern of the uranate K_4UO_5 has been identified and its axial parameters found. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

SCV-125-58-9-2/14

AUTHORS: Kuzmak, Ye.M. and Yefremova, K.P.

TITLE: Problems of Dissolving and Mixing Tungsten Carbides in Steel When Reinforcing Tools With a Granular Solid Alloy (K voprosu o rastvorenii i peremeshivanii karbidov vol'frama v stali pri armirovanii zernovym tverdym splavom)

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1958, // Nr 9, pp 13-19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Information is presented on experimental investigations of processes occurring during the surface reinforcing of drilling tools with a solid alloy. Experiments were performed with "12KhNZ", "Kh12VF" and "Kh12F1" steels and with a "VKZ" granular alloy. Processes of metal transfer during one- and multi-layer reinforcing were investigated with the aid of radioactive S³⁵ and Cl³⁴ isotopes at the welding laboratory of VNIISTROYNEFT'. The following conclusions were made: the dissolution and mixing rate of tungsten carbides in reinforcing by high-frequency current depends linearly on the duration of the contact between the liquid steel and the grains of the solid alloy, as well as on the physical and chemical properties of the steel subjected to reinforcing and the solid alloy. The reinforced portion is formed with the uniform distribution of the macroscopic contact room.

Card 1/2

SOV-125-58-9-2/14

Problems of Dissolving and Mixing Tungsten Carbides in Steel When Reinforcing Tools With a Granular Solid Alloy

Alloy coefficients during one-and multilayer reinforcing and beading are determined. The obtained results can be applied in projecting technological reinforcing processes. There are 5 graphs, 5 micro-photos, and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy neftyancy institut (Moscow Oil Institute)

SUBMITTED: March 31, 1958

1. Drills--Materials 2. Drills--Test results 3. Tungsten
carbide--Applications 4. Radioisotopes--Applications

Card 2/2

ГЕФРЕМОВА, К. П.

11(2-A) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 507/2336

Moscow. Institut neftekhimicheskoy i geolovoy promyshlennosti. Problemy nefli i gaza (Oil and Gas Problems) Moscow, Gosoptkhimdet, 1959. 362 p. (Series: 'Nef' Trudy, v. 21) Khrsta slip imaried. 2,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Ministerstvo vyzhago obrashovaniya SSSR. Rec. Ed.: G. F. Marguova; Tech. Ed.: I. G. Fedotova; Editorial Board: K. P. Zhigach, Professor (Resp. Ed.), I. M. Kurav'ya, Professor, A. R. Kuznetsov, Candidate of Economic Sciences, V. S. Vinogradov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, M. M. Cherygin, Professor, P. F. Duzayev, Professor, Y. M. Chernyy, Professor, V. M. Dabizov, Professor, G. M. Puchabakov, Professor.

PURPOSE: This collector of articles is intended for specialists in the petroleum and gas industry. It will also be of interest to scientific research institutes, teachers and students of vuzses. COVERAGE: This collection of articles reviews problems connected with natural and synthetic gas production. A number of articles are devoted to the study of regional oil- and gas-bearing zones, the crystalline beds underlying the Volga-Ural petroliferous regions, techniques of the Caspian depression, seismic prospecting, oil well logging, development of oil and gas fields, petroleum-bearing formations and their physicochemical characteristics, and petroleum engineering. Other articles deal with the production of carbonyl-methylcellulose compounds, the application of ionic exchange resins to the organic catalysis, continuous soaking of heavy petroleum residues (Cluidi-ation), the improvement of lube oil production, and the influence of additives on properties of lubricating oil and grease. The book contains a number of photographs, tables, flow sheets, and diagrams, among which those relating to coal gasification and conversion of heavy petroleum residues over a fluidized bed catalyst deserve special attention. References accompany individual articles.

Floranskiy, V. P. (Deceased), T. A. Laptinskaya, and V. S. Kurav'ya. Some Results of the Geographic Study of Crystalline Beds Underlying the Volga-Ural Petroliferous Provinces 65

Leitshn, M. P. Tectonic Pattern of the Caspian Depression and Adjacent Regions 85

Pyshkin, L. A. Application of Reproductive Photorecistrations in Seismic Prospecting 95

Larionov, V. I. Study of Porosity and Saturation of Oil Reservoir Rocks by Applying Radiometric Methods in Oil Well Logging 107

Shubalshcher, V. K., E. M. Purgul'skiy, G. L. Gorova, and M. A. Cheren'ko. Investigation of Problems by the Department of Theoretical Mechanics in the Field of Aeroblastic Hydrodynamics and the Development of Petroleum-Bearing Strata 122

Chernyy, I. M., and I. D. Mestkina. Determination of Parameters of the Formation Made on the Basis of Observations of the Oil Well Gas-stabilized Inflow 140

Marshebaum, Ya. M. Manufacturing Coax-type Rock Bits 146

Kuznetsov, A. L., L. Erdin, and K. F. Mironov. Increasing the Wear Resistance of Rock Bits by Reinforcing them with a Hard Metal Alloy 156

Tomlinov, A. D. Stability of Biaxial Plastic Tension 170

Markhasin, E. L. (Deceased), and A. A. Prikhval'skiy. Cutting Temperature in Round Milling Performed by Flare Cutters 174

Belokon', N. I. Thermodynamic Processes of Gas Turbine Units 180

Puchabov, B. E. Comparable Characteristics of Gas Turbine Unit Systems 233 //

YEFREMOVA, K. P.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "Some problems of strengthening drill bits for drilling oil and gas wells". Moscow, 1959. 15 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Inst of the Petroleum-Chem and Gas Industry im I. M. Gubkin, Chair of the Tech of Petroleum Equipment Building and of the Hot Working of Metals), 150 copies (KL, No 18, 1959, 124)

KUZMAK, Ye.M.; YEFREMOVA, K.P.

Hard facing slim bits. Trudy MINKHIGP no.35:81-95 '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

(Boring machinery) (Hard facing)

KUZMAK, Ye.M.; YEFREMOVA, K.P.; FIRKOVICH, T.V.

Heat-resistance of drill bit edges reinforced by a hard alloy.
Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.12:46-48 D'63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.

KUZMAK, Ye.M.; YEFREMOVA, K.P.; TURKIN, Yu.S.

Processes reducing the diffusion of a granular solid alloy
(a tungsten carbide composition). Trudy MINKHIGP 46:197-206
'64. (MIRA 17:6)

KUZMAK, Ye.M.; YEFREMOVA, K.P.; FIRKOVICH, T.V.; TURKIN, Yu.S.

Engineering fundamentals of the hard-alloy reinforcement of
rollers. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; nef't' i gaz 6 no.7:107-113
'63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Moskovskiy institut nef'tekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promysh-
lennosti imeni akademika I.M. Gubkina.

YEFREMOVA, L., URUSOV, L., FAYNGAR, M., AND TISHINA, A.

Polucheniye Bitumov Iz Slantsavoy Smoly, Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1932, No. 1, 35.

SO: Goryuchiye Slantsy #1934-35, TN .871
G .74

SAPEL'NIKOV, Ya.; GOLOVATYY, I.; GLAZUNOVA, V. aspirant, (Moskva); USTINOV, I.; KOLENKO, A.; KONDRATSKIY, A.; YEFREMOVA, L.; CORBACH, P., konstruktor (Moskva); BERGER, I., kand. ekon. nauk; KLEPIKOV, N.; SINYUTIN, V., kand. ekon. nauk; KORZHENEVSKIY, I., kand. ekon. nauk; PEREPLETCHIK, I.

Fiftieth anniversary of "Pravda." Sov. torg. 35 no.5:38-42
My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Nachal'nik Planovo-ekonomicheskogo upravleniya Ministerstva torgovli RSFSR (for Sapel'nikov). 2. Nachal'nik planovogo otdela kurorttorga, g. Berdyansk (for Golovaty). 3. Moskovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo znameniy institut narodnogo khozyaystva im. G.V. Plekhanova (for Glazunova). 4. Nachal'nik Otdela tovaroborota Gosplana USSR, g. Kiyev (for Kolenko). 5. Glavnyy bukhgalter Zhitomirskogo gorodskogo torga po torgovle promptovarami (for Kondratskiy). 6. Starshiy khudozhnik Obshchesoyuznogo doma modeley (for Yefremova). 7. Zaveduyushchiy sektorom Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta torgovli i obshchestvennogo pitaniya (for Berger). 8. Zaveduyushchiy sektorom Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta torgovli i obshchestvennogo pitaniya, g. Moskva (for Sinyutin). 9. Zaveduyushchiy sektorom Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta torgovli i obshchestvennogo pitaniya, g. Kiyev (for Korzhenevskiy).
(Russian newspapers)

PA 48/49T69

YEFREMOVA, L. A.

USSR/Medicine - Trophic Ulcers, Mar/Apr 49

Etiology
Medicine - Neurosurgery, Sympathectomy

"Material Relative to the Study of the Role of the Infective Factor in the Development of Trophic Ulcers," L. A. Yefremova, Dept of Peripheral and Vegetative Nervous Syst, Inst of Neurosurg Imeni Acad. N. N. Burdenko, Acad Med Sci USSR, 3 pp

"Top Neyrokhirurgii" Vol XIII, No 2

Describes several case histories illustrating trauma of the sciatic nerve complicated by trophic ulcers. Author claims he made surgical
48/49T69

USSR/Medicine - Trophic Ulcers, Mar/Apr 49
Etiology (Contd)

operations in accordance with suggestions of various scientists but failed to get satisfactory results. Describes some peculiarities common to all these operations.

48/49T69

YEFREMOVA, L.A.; RATNER, M.Ya.; KHAYUTIN, V.M.

Reflex modifications of blood pressure in case of a full bladder
in man. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 40 no.12:14-19 D '55. (MIRA 9:3)

1. Iz terapevticheskogo sektora (zav.-deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR
M.V. Chernorutskiy) i laboratorii fiziologii retseptorov (zav.-
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.N.Chernigovskiy) Instituta fiziologii
imeni I.P. Pavlova (dir.-akad. K.M. Bykov) AN SSSR i urologicheskoy
kliniki (zav.-prof. A.M. Gasparyan) 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo
instituta imeni I.P. Pavlova (dir.-dotsent A.I. Ivanov)

(BLOOD PRESSURE, physiology,
in full bladder)

(BLADDER, physiology,
eff. of full bladder on blood pressure & resp.)

(RESPIRATION, physiology,
eff. of full bladder)

YEFREMOVA, L.A., zasluzhenny master sporta; ZAK, M.G.; RAKITINA, R.I., starshiy metodist; ZABAROVSKIY, K.K.; GOL'BERG, A.Ya.; KAZAKOV, M.B.; ZHAVORONKOV, I.Ye. (Kerch'); KLYUCHAREVA, I.R. (Moskva); BELAYA, N.A., kand.med.nauk; POFOV, B.F., artist

We continue the discussion of the power of physical culture.

Zdorov'e 8 no.8:26-28 Ag '62.

(MIRA 15:8)

1. Zamestitel' glavnogo vracha 2-go Moskovskogo vrachebno-fizkul'-turnogo dispansera (for Yefremova).
2. Glavnyy vrach Oblastnogo vrachebno-fizkul'-turnogo dispansera, Rostov-na-Donu (for Zak).
3. Respublikanskiy vrachebno-fizkul'-turnyy dispanser, Kiyev (for Rakitina).
4. Glavnyy vrach Respublikanskogo vrachebno-fizkul'-turnogo dispansera, Minsk (for Zabarovskiy).
5. Zaveduyushchiy kabinetom lechebnoy fizkul'tury Respublikanskogo vrachebno-fizkul'-turnogo dispansera, Minsk (for Gol'berg).
6. Glavnyy vrach Gorodskogo vrachebno-fizkul'-turnogo dispansera, Sverdlovsk (for Kazakov).
6. Gosudarstvennyy Akademicheskyy Malyy teat (for Popov).

(PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING)

L 12634-63 EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS ASD Pc-4/Pr-4 RM/WW/JFW
ACCESSION NR: AP3001527 S/0032/63/029/006/0708/0709

AUTHOR: Yefremova, L. A.; Popkov, K. K.

TITLE: Spectral analysis of chlorsilanes and the determination of phenyl radicals in polymethylphenylsiloxanes

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 6, 1963, 703-709

TOPIC TAGS: chlorsilane, siloxane, silicone, phenyl radical, polysiloxane, absorption coefficient, polymethylphenylsiloxane, spectrophotometry, spectral analysis, siloxanepolymers

ABSTRACT: In developing their method of spectrophotometric determination of phenyl radicals in polysiloxanes the authors considered the effect of their structure on the absorption coefficients of the phenyl radicals in the ultraviolet range. To this end, absorption curves of known individual silicones in chloroform solutions of various concentrations were taken in the 240-275 millimicron range. In cyclic polymers the absorption coefficients at 264 and 270 millimicrons were somewhat higher as compared with the linear ones. It was found that the ultraviolet absorption spectra of siloxane polymers containing phenyl groups were close to those of benzene, but are somewhat shifted towards a longer wave length.

Card 1/2

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65

L 12634-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001527

Benzene and compounds containing phenyl groups show absorption at about 250 millimicrons, while compounds with single bond aliphatic and other radicals are transparent in this region. Thus, in the opinion of the authors, the absorptive capacity of polymethylsiloxanes is due to the presence of phenyl groups, and one may estimate the number of phenyl groups from the absorption intensity in this region. The determinations were conducted using a potassium nitrite filter, and the duration of exposure of the film approximated from 30-60 minutes. Presented at the July 5-12, 1961, conference on spectroscopy in Gor'kiy. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 17Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 002

mcs/ss
Card 2/2

L 10456-66 EWT(d)/FSS-2

ACC NR: AR5027553

SOURCE CODE: UR/0274/65/000/008/A010/A010

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Radiotekhnika i elektrosvyaz', Abs. 8A75

AUTHOR: Nifant'yeva, F. P.; Yefremova, L. G.

TITLE: Decimeter-band multichannel device

CITED SOURCE: Dokl. Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii, posvyashch. dryu radio. Tomsk, Tomskiy un-t, 1964, 98-107

TOPIC TAGS: electric filter, decimeter band filter

TRANSLATION: A set of filters intended for connecting to a common channel for the purpose of dividing or mixing signals is considered; the set covers a certain waveband. The set contains a power divider and directional filters after which band filters are connected to improve frequency-response skirt. The device designed according to this system contains 21 channels with a 2% passband which overlaps the adjacent-channel characteristics at a level of 25 db within 1% of the central frequency [Translator's note: the Russian original is not clear]. The passband loss is 12 db or less. Calculation and design of the filters and divider (T-junction or hybrid ring) are given. Estimated results agree with experimental data. The device ensures independent operation of channels. Fig 5, figs 8.

SUB CODE: 09

Card 1/1 *pu*

UDC: 621.372.54

Yefremova

PHASE I BOOK REPRODUCTION 509/5910

Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov i reagentov. Vysokochistotnyy khimicheskiy i reaktivnyy sbornik stat'iy (High Purity Substances and Reagents: Collection of Articles) Moscow, Consultants, 1959. 188 p. (Series: Izvestiya, v. 23) Extra slip inserted. 1,700 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: USSR, Soviet Ministries. Consultants has translated the book into English. Ed. by Yu. V. Lyubskiy. Tech. Ed. by Ye. J. Shpil. Editorial Board of Series: G. S. Mal'nev, G. I. Mikhaylov, G. A. Petricor (Deputy Resp. Ed.), and I. G. Shafran.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for personnel of chemical research and industrial chemical laboratories.

COVER: The book contains 56 articles by scientists of the Scientific Research Institute for Chemical Reagents (IIR) treating methods which may be adopted by different branches of industry in producing, analyzing, and studying inorganic and organic substances of high purity. Figures, tables, and references accompany each article. No periodicals are mentioned.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Shpil, Ye. J., V. A. Zolotareva, Ye. J. Petrova, Yu. V. Lyubskiy, and V. S. Lyubskiy. Separation of Alkali Metals 3

Mikhaylov, G. I., B. I. Gubanov, R. P. Lazorenko, and G. A. Eshayevskaya. The Preparation of High Purity B-Teryphenyl 11

Angelov, I. I., and V. S. Kochayev. The Preparation of High Purity Lithium Fluoride 14

Angelov, I. I., and B. I. Datsinon. The Problem of Preparing High Purity Crystalline Barium and Calcium Fluorides 19

Angelov, I. I., and V. S. Dmitriyeva. The Preparation of High Purity Arsenic Anhydride 25

Lazorenko, R. P., I. I. Angelov, and V. S. Kochayev. The Preparation of High Purity Potassium Bromide 29

Angelov, I. I., G. A. Petricor, and M. M. Shvartz. The Preparation of Spectrally Pure Basic Magnesium Sulfate, Magnesium Oxide, Sodium Chloride, Sodium Carbonate, and Calcium Oxide 31

Angelov, I. I., G. A. Petricor, I. I. Shpil'nyy, and V. S. Dmitriyeva. The Problem of Obtaining Spectrally Pure Calcium and Rubidium Salts 40

Alexander, V. J. A Certain Method of Producing Selenium Dioxide 47

Lyubskiy, Yu. V., G. S. Mal'nev, and G. I. Mikhaylov. A New Reagent for the Quantitative Colorimetric Determination of Cobalt With (Water-Soluble) Cobalt Salt 55

Lyubskiy, Yu. V., and I. G. Shafran. The Problem of Manganese Synthesis and the Composition of Products of Its Fraction With Calcium 63

Mikhaylov, G. I., and V. S. Kochayev, and A. A. Pys'machenko. The Preparation of Lithium 67

Lyubskiy, Yu. V., and V. S. Kochayev. The Synthesis of Tetramethylmethane 71

SHEVCHENKO, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, Leningrad. U.I., Inst.

Static converter of electric power for the auxiliary needs of
municipal electric rolling mill. Elektrotekhnika 50 no.11:16-17
Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

YE FREMOVA, L.N.

MIKHAYLOVA, L.A.; DUNAYEVSKAYA, K.A.; YEFREMOVA, L.N.

Using the paper chromatography method for analyzing sugars. Lab.
delo 3 no.4:24-25 J1-Ag '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Iz Vsesoyuznogo instituta khimicheskikh reaktivov, Moskva.
(SUGAR--ANALYSIS AND TESTING)
(CHROMATOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS)

MIKHAYLOVA, L.A.; SOLODAR', L.S.; OVCHINNIKOVA, Ye.A.; KOZYREVA, G.V.;
SAMUROVA, S.I.; YEFREMOVA, L.H.

Reduction of n-nitrosalicylic acid in n-aminosalicylic acid.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 30 no.4:623-629 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Institut khimicheskikh reaktivov Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Salicylic acid)

MIKHAYLOVA, L.A.; YEFREMOVA, L.N.; PRYANISHNIKOV, A.A.

Preparation of *l*-rhamnose. Trudy IRMA no.23:67-73 '59.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Rhamnose)

~~YE FREMOVA, L.N.~~

POSTNIKOVA, I.Ye.; LYASHENKO, A.I.; YEFREMOVA, L.N.

Stratigraphy of Middle Devonian beds in the Shkapov oil deposits in western Bashkiria. Dokl. AN SSSR 117 no.2:275-278 N '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
Predstavleno akademikom N.S. Shatskim.
(Bashkiria--Petroleum geology)

POSENKOVA, I.Ya.; GATTAZHAROV, Ya.P.; YEMENOVA, L.N.

Combined studies of the Devonian producing area in the *Ukhtinskaya*
field of western Bashkiria. Trudy VNIIG no.14:3-27 '58.

(MIRA 12:7)

(Bashkiria--Petroleum geology)

POSTNIKOVA, I.Ye.; YEFREMOVA, L.N.

Study of thicknesses and lithofacies characteristics of areas
under exploitation in the terrigenous Devonian in the Shkapovo
area. Trudy VNII no.34:129-141 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Shkapovo region--Geology, Stratigraphic--Maps)
(Oil reservoir engineering)

POSTNIKOVA, I.Ye.; YEFREMOVA, L.N.

Characteristics of the structures of the Pashya sediments in
the Upper Salsovka and Serafimovskaya areas in western Bashkiria.
Study VNIIG no. 43s238-251 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

YEFREMOVA, L. S.; LUTS, A. A.; CHIVKUL', E. P.

"Izmeneniya v tekhnike rybolovstva, v kul'ture i v bytu rybakov Sovetskoy Latvii i Estonii."

report submitted for 7th Intl Cong, Anthropological & Ethnological Sciences, Moscow, 3-10 Aug 64.

YEFREMOVA - M.

GARMAZOVA, A.D.; KALINIHA, M.A.; YEFREMOVA, M.F.; KRUTSKO, T.I.; YAKUBOVSKAYA,
G.V.; YAROMYUK, G.A.

Case of extensive transformation of plague strains into
pseudotuberculosis strains. Tez. i dokl. konf. Irk. gos. nauch. - issl.
protivochum. inst. no. 1:11-12 '55. (MIRA 11:3)
(PASTEURELLA)

YEFREMOVA, M.G.; LAGHKAROV, M.A.

Tribenzylamine as an inhibitor of tin ionisation and Sn^{2+} discharge on an amalgam electrode. Trudy KBHTI no.16:99-112 '62
(MIRA 17:8)

L. SHKAROV, M.A.; YEFREMOVA, M.G.

Inhibition of the anodic ionization of zinc. Trudy DZHTI no.16:
77-85 '62 (MIRA 17:8)

LOSHKAREV, M.A.; YEFREMOVA, M.G.

Inhibition of the anodic ionization of zinc. Zhur. fiz. khim. 37
no.6:1281-1287 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut.
(Zinc electrodes) (Inhibition (Chemistry))

LOSHKAREV, M.A. [Loshkar'ov, M.O.]; YEFREMOVA, M.G. [IEfremova, M.H.]

Slowing-down of the anodic ionization of metals under the effect of the adsorption of addition agents on electrodes. Dop. AN URSR no.1: 84-88 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskii institut. Predstavleno akademikom AN UkrSSR A.I.Brodskim [Brods'kiy, O.I.].

AKIMOV, V.S.; ABRAMOVICH, S.Sh.; KREYMER, M.L.; YEFREMOVA, M.I.;
MARKEYEVA, L.I.; FOMINA, O.I.

High-viscosity distillates as an additional resource in the
production of motor oils. Trudy BashNII NP no.6:24-34 '63.
(MIRA 17:5)

AKIMOV, V.S.; GOL'DBERG, D.O.; YEFRENOVA, M.I.

Effect of the acetone content in a solvent on dewaxing.

Trudy BashNII NP no.6:112-122 '63.

(MIHA 17:5)

ROZENBAUM, A.N.; YEVSYUKOV, Yu.M.; DOKTOROV, A.T.; KORBUT, L.A.,
red.; YEREMOVA, M.K., red.

[English-Russian dictionary on agricultural machinery]
Anglo-russkii slovar' po sel'skokhoziaistvennoi tekhnike.
Moskva, Sovetskaia entsiklopediia, 1965. 379 p.
(MIRA 18:9)

CHERNUKHIN, A.Ye., inzh., red.; ASHKENAZI, E.L., red.; YEFREMOVA, M.K., red.; IVANOV, N.F., red.; KRASNOBRODSKAYA, L.L., red.; MOSHENTSEVA, I.I., red.; KHANDIN, V.Ye., red.; BEL'CHUK, V.I., mladshiy red.; KOMAROVA, Ye.B., mladshiy red.; SMIRNOVA, N.V., mladshiy red.; KHMYROVA, I.I., mladshiy red.; BRUDNO, K.F., tekhn. red.; KOLESNIKOVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[English-Russian technical dictionary]Anglo-russkii politekhnicheskii slovar'. Moskva, Glav. red. inostr. nauchno-tekhn. slovarei Fizmatgiza, 1962. 663 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(English language--Dictionaries--Russian)
(Technology--Dictionaries)

BENSON, Mikhail Il'ich, inzh.; BEREZIN, Nikolay Tikhonovich,
inzh.; GURNI, Varvara Pavlovna, kand. tekhn.nauk;
LYUBOVSKIY, Grigoriy Abramovich, inzh.; MARTIROSYAN,
Yelena Mikirtychevna:PROGOROVICH, Anna Lazarevna,
kand. tekhn. nauk; SIMONOVA, Irina Mikhaylovna, inzh.;
YEFREMOVA, M.K., red.; GOLOVINA, N.Z., red.; AKSEL'ROD,
I.Sh., tekhn. red.

[English-Russian dictionary of the food industry] Anglo-
russkii slovar' po pishchevoi promyshlennosti. Moskva,
Fizmatgiz, 1963. 570 p. (MIRA 17:1)

4C

L 23503-65 EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EED-2/EWP(b)/EWP(t) IJP(e) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5001590

S/0226/64/000/006/0035/0042

B

AUTHOR: Gritsan, D. N., Serpukhova, L. N.; Zhurov, G. A.; Laykina, E. Sh.; Kravzina, N. G.; Buravlev, A. T.; Yefremova, M. M.; Tyutina, V. K.; Shilova, B. V.

TITLE: Electrolytic method for obtaining powder for the manufacture of ferrites

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 6, 1964, 35-42

TOPIC TAGS: nickel zinc ferrite, electrodeposition, powder metallurgy, ferrite manufacture, hydroxide precipitation

ABSTRACT: The authors describe their electrolytic method for obtaining a mixture of iron, nickel, and zinc hydroxides with a prescribed composition. The method can also be used to obtain a mixture of hydroxides completely free of extraneous metal ions and therefore not requiring special washing. By subsequent heat treatment, a mixture of oxides of a given composition can be obtained from the hydroxide mixture for the manufacture of nickel-zinc ferrites. This electrolytic method of obtaining nickel-zinc ferrite powders is based on the joint anodic solution of iron, nickel, and zinc in the electrolytic cell and simultaneous precipitation of the ions as hydroxides by the hydroxyl ions generated at the cathode. To elicit

Card 1/2

L 23503-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001590

the possibility of controlling the composition of the hydroxide mixture, the authors studied the kinetics of the electrodeposition of the hydroxide of each metal separately, the completeness of their deposition, and the conditions under which the poorly soluble compounds would not be deposited on the electrodes and would not passivate them. The experiments were conducted at 20 and 90C. Electrolysis was carried out in a glass vessel; the anode was a plate made of the test metal and the cathode was a plate of stainless steel or other metal. Aqueous solutions of various salts and acids were used as the electrolyte, the most suitable being diluted solutions of NaCl, KCl, or HCl. The HCl solutions made it possible to obtain very pure hydroxide mixtures that did not require washing. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosuniversitet im. A. M. Gor'kogo (Khar'kov state university)

SUBMITTED: 25Nov63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM,IC

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 11 Vol 9/11 O.R.L. Nov 56 al 156

2242. YEFREMOVA M. P., Med. Inst., Saratoff. * Treatment of vasomotor rhinitis using artificial sleep cure (Czech text) VESTN. OTO-RINO-LARING. 1956, 1 (14-17).

The author emphasizes the influence of the vegetative nervous system in connection with the CNS in rhinitis vasomotoria. She used the cure of artificial sleep with 25 patients. From many clinical examinations, which she quotes, she performed also chronaximetry of the nasal mucous membrane. She found increased reflexibility of the value of chronaxy to the 0.6-1.26 sigma. The treatment by artificial sleep was effective in 8 patients, in whom recurrences appeared but in very mild degree; in 15 patients, where 2% nicotinic acid and 40% glucose were applied at the same time, the symptoms disappeared and no recurrences occurred.

Hlaváček - Prague

YEFREMOVA, M.P.

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Chemotherapeutic Agents.

U-7

Abs Jour : Ref. Zh.-Biol., No 2, 1958, No 8142
Author : Yefremova, M.P.
Inst :
Title : Treatment of Chronic Suppurative Otitis by Local Novo-
caine Block and by Intramuscular Injections of Penicillin.
Orig Pub : V sbj: Gnoynyi Otit, Yego Oslozhneniya i Lecheniye. Saratov,
1957, 84-88.
Abstract : No abstract.

Card : 1/1

BORISOVA, L.A.; YEFREMOVA, M.V.; VLASOV, V.V.

Phase diagram of the system $Tl_2Te_2 - Bi_2Te_3$ and properties of the alloys obtained. Dokl. AN SSSR 149 no.1:117-119 Mr '63.

(MIRA 16:2)

1. Khimicheskiy institut im. A.Ye. Arbuzova AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.Ye. Arbuzovym.

(Thallium-tellurium-bismuth alloys--Thermal properties)

Concerning the reaction of thallium telluride Tl_2Te_3 with the compounds Si_2Te_3 and Sb_2Te_3 . L. A. Borisova, F. I. Akhmedova, H. V. Yefremova
(10 minutes).

Report presented at the 3rd National Conference on Semiconductor Compounds,
Kishinev, 16-21 Sept 1963

ACC NR: AP6032906

SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/009/1654/1655

AUTHOR: Bel'skiy, V. Ye.; Yefremova, M. V.; Shermergorn, I. M.

ORG: Institute of Organic and Physical Chemistry im. A. Ye. Arbuzov, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut organicheskoy i fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Kinetics of the hydrolysis of bis(chloromethyl)phosphinic acid esters

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 9, 1966, 1654-1655

TOPIC TAGS: herbicide, bischloromethylphosphinic acid ester hydrolysis, hydrolysis kinetics, hydrolysis, chemical kinetics, ester, phosphinic acid, alkyl radical

ABSTRACT: Kinetics of the hydrolysis of the biologically active esters of bis(chloromethyl)phosphinic acid in water were studied at 75--95°C. The experimental values of the pseudomolecular reaction rate constants k are given in Table 1.

Card 1/3

UDC: 541.127+542.938+661.718.1

ACC NR: AP6032906

Table 1. Effect of radical R in the esters $(CH_2Cl)_2P(O)OR$ on the rate of hydrolysis in water at various temperatures

No.	R	$k \cdot 10^4, \text{sec}^{-1}$				
		95°	90°	84.8°	80°	75°
1	CH_3	28,9	21,8	14,3	9,31	6,13
2	C_2H_5	11,2	8,43	5,36	3,25	2,20
3	<i>n</i> - C_3H_7	7,66	5,21	3,36	2,23	—
4	<i>i</i> - C_3H_7	7,14	4,58	3,03	2,00	—
5	<i>n</i> - C_4H_9	6,13	3,96	—	1,75	1,08
6	<i>n</i> - C_6H_{11}	5,49	3,83	2,50	1,53	1,00
7	<i>i</i> - C_6H_{13}	1,73	1,23	0,766	0,474	—
8	<i>neo</i> - C_6H_{11}	0,666	0,449	0,300	—	—
9	phenyl	7,05	5,07	—	2,76	—
10	allyl	283	211	142	100	66,1

The results showed that the reaction rate of the hydrolysis depends on the nature of the alcohol radical in the ester and for the alkyl radicals in the acid it is determined by the steric factors.

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AP6032906

The temperature dependence of the hydrolysis is described by the Arrhenius equation with the parameters shown in Table 2. [WA-50; CBE No. 12]

Table 2. Dependence of the activation E observed and preexponential factor A on the nature of the radical R in the esters $(CH_2Cl)_2P(O)OR$

R	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅	n-C ₃ H ₇	iso-C ₃ H ₇	n-C ₄ H ₉
E kcal/m.	21,2	21,8	21,9	21,7	22,0
log A	8,03	8,02	7,69	7,73	7,84
R	n-C ₃ H ₇	i-C ₃ H ₇	neo-C ₃ H ₇	phenyl	allyl
E kcal/m	22,0	22,7	20,6	16,0	19,5
log A	7,81	7,74	6,04	4,32	8,04

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 14Feb66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

Card 3/3

TITLE: Properties of Tl-Bi-Te

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 8, no. 12, 1963, 2700-2704

TOPIC TAGS: thallium bismuth tellurium system, thallium bismuth tellurium alloy, thallium bismuth telluride system, thallium bismuth telluride alloy, electric conductivity, thermal emf, Hall constant, composition dependence, energy gap, compound, semiconductor property, semiconductor, semiconductor compound, Tl-Bi-Te base

ABSTRACT: The feasibility of forming new semiconductor compound from Tl, Te and Bi melts was analyzed using samples prepared by fusing the monophasic alloy Bi₂Te₃ with metallic Tl molten metals which were slowly cooled at a rate of 5 degrees per hour. The electrical conductivity, thermal emf, and Hall constant were measured. The energy gap and a phase diagram for this system was established. The composition of the samples was Bi₂Te₃ + xTl, where x = 0, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

23-97128

ACCESSION NR AP4000462

pendence of changes in electrical conductivity, Hall effect and thermoelectromotive force effect upon the composition was studied. A thallium content of 60 at.%, independent of ligand in the alloy causes a sharp drop in the conductivity. The temperature dependence of the Hall effect and maximum Hall coefficient were also investigated. The temperature dependence of the thermoelectromotive force was also investigated. The width of the forbidden band was 1.02 eV for Bi_2Te_3 and 0.47 eV for $\text{Bi}_4\text{Bi}_2\text{Te}_3$. Orig. art. has 6 figures

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy khimicheskiy institut im. A. Ye. Arbuzova Akademii nauk SSSR (Kazan Chemical Institute, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

Author: [illegible]

ENCL. [illegible]

STRUCTURE: [illegible]

NR REF SOV: [illegible]

OTHER: [illegible]

CLASS: [illegible]

L 46110-66 EWI(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6023926

SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/007/1320/1321

AUTHOR: Borisova, L. A.; Yefremova, M. V.ORG: Institute of Chemistry im. A. Ye. Arbutov (Institut khimii)TITLE: Phase diagram and properties of alloys of the $Tl_2Te_3-Sb_2Te_3$ system

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Neorg materialy, v. 2, no. 7, 1966, 1320-1321

TOPIC TAGS: alloy phase diagram, thallium compound, antimony compound, tellurium compound

ABSTRACT: The properties of alloys of the $Tl_2Te_3-Sb_2Te_3$ system were studied in order to determine whether new semiconducting compounds are formed in this system. Analysis of the phase diagram (see Fig. 1) obtained from data of differential thermal and x-ray phase analyses showed that the reaction of equimolar melts of Tl_2Te_3 and Sb_2Te_3 forms a new compound, $TlSbTe_3$, which melts with an incongruent decomposition at $372^\circ C$ and forms a eutectic melting at $223^\circ C$ with the initial Tl_2Te_3 . The monovariant transition at $270^\circ C$ corresponds to a polymorphic transformation of the compound $TlSbTe_3$. The low-temperature modification of $TlSbTe_3$ crystallizes in the rhombohedral system with lattice constants $a_{rh} = 9.81 \text{ \AA}$, $\alpha = 67^\circ 19'$. The electric properties of the new compound were measured on single-crystal plates $10 \times 10 \times 2 \text{ mm}$: thermal emf coefficient $\alpha = 220 \text{ \mu V/deg}$, electrical conductivity $\sigma = 494.5 \text{ ohm}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$; the curve representing the temperature dependence of the conductivity has a form typical of a degenerate semiconduc-

Card 1/2

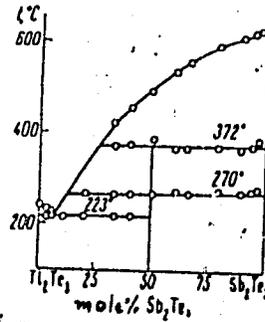
UDC: 546.683'24.1+546.86'24.1

L 46110-66

ACC NR: AP6023926

tor; the forbidden gap width $\Delta E = 0.38$ eV. The valence states of the compound can be written as $Tl^{3+}Sb^{3+}Te_3^{2-}$. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

Fig. 1. Phase diagram of the $Tl_2Te_3 - Sb_2Te_3$ system



SUB CODE: 07,20/ SUBM DATE: 20Sep65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

YEFREMOVA, N.

Constructive approach to work. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh.
3 no. 10:18-19.0 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Orenburg--Labor laws and legislation)

YEFREMOVA, N. (g.Sverdlovsk)

With all her heart. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. 3 no. 12:31-
33 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Spetsial'nyv korrespondent zhurnala "Okhrana truda i sotsial'-
noye strakhovaniye,"
(Sverdlovsk--Insurance, Social--Employees)

YEFREMOVA, N.

Every trade-union organization should have our magazine.
Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. 3 no. 12:67 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Industrial hygiene--Periodicals)

YEFREMOVA, N.

Here they will advise, explain, and help you..... Okhr. truda i sots.
strakh. 4 no.1:39-43 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Moscow--Labor laws and legislation)

YEFREMOVA, N., yurist

Guaranteed amount of payments in cases of temporary disability.
Okhr.truda i sots.strakh. 5 no.12:38 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Insurance, Social)

YEFREMOVA, N.

Is the sick leave form processed correctly? Okhr.truda i sots.
strakh. 5 no.1:32-33 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(MEDICINE, INDUSTRIAL)

YEFREMOVA, N.

Ways of vacation assignments. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. 6 no.7:
29-31 JI '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Okhrana truda i
sotsial'noye strakhovaniye".

YEFREMOVA, N. (Kursk)

Forepost of health. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. 6 no.11:
32-34 N '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Okhrana truda i
sotsial'noye strakhovaniye".

YEFREMOVA, N. (Voronezh)

That is her disposition. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. 6 no.12:23
D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Okhrana truda i sotsi-
al'noye strakhovaniye".

YE I R E M C U A, W. H.

PAPER I BOOK EXTRACTS 807/0042

Method. Distorted

Polyethylene-glycol method (distorted) approximately ready for publication
13-21 February 1959 (Optical Polarization Method for Stress Analysis)
Transactions of the Conference of February 13-21, 1959. [Extracted] 14-16
Leningradskoye vostochny, 1960, 431 p. Serials 1111 inserted. 2,400 copies printed.

Berg, M.I., S.P. Shubolovskiy, M.I. To'v, S.K. Shchegolev; Feok. M.I.; S.D. Volodinski;
Makarov, A. I.; S.D. Orlov, L.M. Kabanov, V.M. Krasov, I.D. Malinova,
S.I. Prigodnyy, V.M. Pleshch, I.D. Kozlov, and I.I. Kozlovskiy.

REPORT: This collection of 26 articles is intended for scientists and engineers
concerned with experimental stress analysis of machine parts and structural
components.

COMMENTARY: The collection contains reports presented at the conference on optical
polarization methods in stress analysis held February 13 - 21, 1959, in
Leningrad and attended by 100 scientists including representatives of the People's
Republic of Poland, the Polish People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic,
and the Republic of Czechoslovakia. The reports discuss general theoretical

problems and new methods of investigation and describe apparatus and materials
used in the optical method. Solutions of specific two-dimensional and three-
dimensional problems occurring in shipbuilding, aircraft design, engine com-
ponents, in various branches of heavy and precision machine design, in mining,
mineralogy, hydraulic structures, railroad transport, in structural mechanics,
geophysics, in the control of stresses in products of the glass and ceramic
industry, etc., are given. Solutions of the three-dimensional problems of the
method of photoelasticity is introduced and the use of this method for
the solution of problems associated with plasticity, creep, and fatigue is
discussed; etc., is demonstrated. Reports present results of practical studies
performed here in structural parts. Personalities are mentioned. References
are found at the end of 17 of the reports.

Optical Polarization Method (cont.)

807/0042

39. **English, I.I.** Use of the Optical Method for Stress Analysis in
Solving Several Problems Connected With Mine Pressure

312

40. **Japanese, S.I.** Investigation of Stress Distribution Around
Cylinders and Working Faces

317

II. METHODS OF STRESS IN MACHINE PARTS

41. **Sokolov, T.D.** Investigation by the "Cutting" Method of the Three-
Dimensional Stress of Stresses of the Deformation Friction of a Hydraulic-
Pneumatic Pump

321

42. **Shubolov, S.T.** Stress Analysis by Means of the Optical Polarization
Method of the Working Head of an Axial-Flow Compressor

332

43. **Spencer, I.A., J.A. Johnson, and L.J. Kovacic.** Experimental Solution
of the Problem of the Configuration of a Cone and Cylinder Between Rigid
Plates Without Friction

341

Card 9/12

YEFREMOVA, Nina Alekseyevna; BELOVA, Ye.G., red.

[Medicinal plants of Kamchatka] Lekarstvennye rasteniia
Kamchatki. Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskii, Knizhnaia red.
"Kamchatskoi pravdy," 1963. 76 p. (MIRA 17:8)

YEFREMOVA, N. D.: Master Geog Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the dependency of the characteristics of the autumn ice-flow in the rivers on hydrometeorological conditions". Moscow, 1959. 8 pp (Main Admin of the Hydrometeorological Service of the Council of Ministers USSR), 150 copies (KL, No 17, 1959, 106)

YEFREMOVA, N.D.

Method for long-range forecasting of the beginning of freezing on
Kama Reservoir. Trudy TSIP no.100:80-91 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Kama Reservoir--Ice on rivers, lakes, etc.)

YEFREMOVA, N.D.

Method for long-range forecasting of the freezing of Novosibirsk
Reservoir. Trudy TSIP no.114:71-78 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Novosibirsk Reservoir--Ice on rivers, lakes, etc.)

YEFREMOVA, N.D.

Correlation between the intensity of fall debacle on rivers and
hydrometeorological conditions. Trudy TSIP no.65:157-170 '58.

(MIRA 11:6)

(Ice on rivers, lakes, etc.) (Hydrometeorology)

YEFREMOVA, N.D.

Freezing of Votkinsk Reservoir and methods for forecasting it.

Trudy TSIP no.130:141-151. '63.

(MIRA 17:3)